

## The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.

## RACE SUICIDE.

Says the New York World of Wednesday:

Before the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries in Albany yesterday, indisputable testimony was offered that the best interests of the State require the further restriction of child labor. The further restriction of child labor, the dual employment of children is the gravest material waste. Such children, as the little tollers produce, are gains to the common fund of the State. It is the common finding of all investigations of the subject that hard work too early undertaken stunts the powers and shortens the lives of the victims.

Child labor cuts the sapling before it can grow, gathers the fruit before it ripens. It is truly "race suicide" at the call of greed, and the race must restrict it or suffer the melancholy consequences.

Our readers will recognize this the doctrine that The Times-Dispatch has been preaching for some time past. We claim no originality for it. It is a common sense view that naturally suggests itself to every common sense man, who thinks about it. We think it a foolish thing to cut down the young sapling, when, if let them alone for a few years they will grow up to be big trees. Yet it seems to many all right to grind up the children of the land in the mills.

We do not wish to exaggerate. Nothing is even gained by oversteering a truth. But we do, figuratively speaking, grind up the raw material when we work the children and deprive them of the opportunity of developing in body and mind.

In the Declaration of Independence, it is said that life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the "unalienable rights" of man. It should be added that the opportunity to get an education is the "unalienable right" of every child. It is the duty of the government, so far as it can consistently do so to give to every child that opportunity and to prevent others, as far as it may consistently do so, from depriving him of it.

## WHAT NEGLECT DOES.

A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger makes some startling disclosures in regard to fraudulent transactions in the late election. He declares that 40,000 illegal votes were cast by what he calls the "political gang." He further declares that there was a compact between the Republicans and Democrats by which a Democrat in one of the Republican districts was elected.

In order to show how these frauds were committed we reproduce the following contract from his letter.

To my knowledge of the methods of the machine on election days there were over 2,500 illegitimate votes cast in the Twenty-sixth Ward alone; 500 of these votes were placed in the ballot boxes of two divisions of said ward.

The way this is done is very easy when the minority election officers of the board are fixed and with the gang in the game.

Here is the way it is done: A list of the stay-at-home voters in a division is registered on the tally sheets of the election board; the clerk of election gives the names of the ballot box a sufficient amount of ballots to be marked up and placed illegally in the box.

There are several very interesting and important lessons to be learned from this incident, but that which we call special attention is the fact that if these 40,000 stay-at-homes had gone to the polls and voted there had been no opportunity for these frauds, but as they were not in their places on election day the ringsters voted them to order in the interest of the machine. This is the great danger in our form of government.

"The danger of indifference. When the people are thoroughly alive to their political interests and take an active part in elections and in the conduct of the public affairs, there is little chance for tricky politicians to get in their work.

But when the people do not take an interest in their affairs and do not attend political meetings and nominating conventions and especially when they do not go to the polls on election day, the ringsters have their own way and they are quite sure to make the most of their advantage and to turn it to their own account.

These voters in Philadelphia who stayed at home on election day furnished to the ringsters the opportunity which they so much desired and gave the ringsters the opportunity to vote them as so many dumb cattle.

The ringsters ought to be punished for their misdoings, but what right have the stay-at-homes to complain? It was their own fault that they did not go to the polls and cast a vote, their own fault that this opportunity was given the ringsters. The citizen who pursues such a course must put a very low estimate on his right of franchise.

## THE FORGED BONDS.

The suit between certain New York bankers growing out of the sale of some forged Virginia bonds is a far off sequel to readjustment—an echo of the long ago, as it were.

When the "Riddleberger bill" was passed, the commissioners of the Sinking Fund contracted with the Kendall Bank Note Company to print the bonds required. A minority of the board, however, backed by General Mahone, favored another printing company.

When the bonds contracted for were printed and offered to the State, a majority of the board sided with General Mahone. So Kendall's bonds were rejected, but he would not take them.

back and they lay in the express office in New York, undelivered, for a long, long time. Finally they were sold with other undelivered freight. Thus they got into the hands of rascally persons. In the meantime, Kendall had employed counsel and brought suit against the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This court allowed his claim and the Legislature made an appropriation and paid it.

Later on the Kendall bonds were heard from. Persons who bought them at auction, or came into possession second hand, forged the necessary signatures of State officers and proceeded to put the forged bonds upon the market.

There were several such swindles before the public was alarmed and before the State took determined action.

A year or two ago the Virginia Legislature passed a law upon the subject, imposing a severe penalty upon whoever circulated as genuine the aforesaid bonds. It is to be hoped, therefore, that there will be no more trouble from this source; but the State of Virginia should be unceasing in her resolution to run down and punish all who attempt to traffic in these rejected bonds—bonds the blank forms of which were paid for but never used by this Commonwealth. Nor were those blanks of the same design, coloring or print as those used in issuing the real bonds, though it seems they were near enough alike to deceive the unwary.

There are no more such unwary brokers now we hope. Though of publicity has been given to the New York case, the outgrowth of an old transaction, to warn people, brokers particularly, that the blank form of bonds printed by the Kendall Company were never used by Virginia. So when those forms appear as having upon them the signatures of our State officers the signatures are forgeries.

## SCHOOL DISCIPLINE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Reuben Pitts, principal of a high school located about fifteen miles from Spartanburg, S. C., is in jail for shooting one of his pupils. His story is that he was trying to discipline one of the big boys, when three of the lad's companions rushed to his assistance. The teacher drew a pistol to hold the boys at bay, but one of them knocked the pistol down, causing it to explode. The ball entered the boy's abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. The most curious part of the story is that the teacher claims that it was necessary for him to tote a pistol in the school room, because he was physically unable to cope with the larger boys, and was compelled to carry the weapon for his own protection.

That beats the old times, when the teacher was a tyrant and enforced his rigid rules by injurious application of the hickory. We knew this teacher well. We have seen him thrash the boys until great welts were raised upon them. We have seen him beat them in the hand with a paddle. We have seen him throw them down and choke them. We have seen him throw books at the heads of the boys. "But" the teacher with a gun is something new. South Carolina again gives us a starter. It is a wonderful State and no accomplishment is too wonderful for the South Carolinian. Teaching school with a gun! That is new to us.

## DON'T LET IT SLIP.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says there can be no question that the present system of registering and transferring land titles is cumbersome, expensive, antiquated and out of keeping with modern business methods. Yet it has seen no valid objection offered to the Torrens system.

"Indeed," adds our contemporary, "if there is any opposition to it in the State we have failed to note it. The press is a unit in its favor, and we believe that if the system were adopted it would prove exceptionally popular with the people of the State."

Some of the most prominent citizens of Richmond are heartily in favor of it, and we believe the real estate agents are unanimous in its favor.

In June, 1901, the Torrens committee of the Chicago Real Estate Board, reported a "steady growth in the use of the Torrens system." Accompanying the report was the following letter of notification to the committee:

"The undersigned are prepared in making mortgage loans to accept certificates of title issued by the Registrar of Titles of Cook county."

This letter was signed by more than fifty of the leading Chicago concerns which deal in mortgage loans and real estate.

If the Torrens system should be adopted in Virginia it would not be long before these land certificates would be passing around as bonds and stocks are now circulated, and many of them would be used as bank as collateral. Virginia is very much in her own way in not putting into practice this system, which has proven to be so successful in other States.

## INGALLS IN POLITICS.

Mr. M. E. Ingalls, formerly president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and now holding the list position on the Big Four, is to be Mayor of Cincinnati. He has accepted the Democratic nomination, but it is understood he will have no opposition from the Republicans.

It is intimated that Mr. Ingalls's nomination for Mayor, followed by certain election, will lead the way for him to become a candidate for Governor, and that then he will be an aspirant for the presidency.

For the present, however, he is looking intently to the mayoralty, upon the duties of which he will enter absolutely untrammelled. We are told that while he will be "firm in his stand for upholding law and order, he is not disposed to be narrow-minded, but believes in the interpretation of the law in a liberal spirit."

We suppose that there is some sort of a liquor question behind that, which may or may not be a good stepping stone into the gubernatorial chair.

## MUCH ABOUT NOTHING.

We hope that Judge John H. Ingram quite understands, without assurance from us, that this paper is incapable of offering him an affront.

Attorney Meredith has suffered his

for his client to warp his judgment. He assumes that in the article of which he complains criticism was made of the rulings of the court. But if he will read the report in the News-Leader of Wednesday afternoon he will see that no mention is made of the court's ruling on the "great principles of law," which Mr. Meredith so well understands, and which he says the editor of The Times-Dispatch, in his ignorance, mistakes for "technicalities." Poor editor. But the editor had no reference to the "great principles," for they were not expounded in the afternoon report of the trial, and that was all that we had seen when we wrote. Our remarks were based entirely upon this statement in the report:

"Every possible objection to the trial of King is being made. There will be no inch of technical advantage ground uncovered by the two brilliant lawyers who are making the fight for King."

Our comment was that if King was proven to be guilty he should not be permitted to escape through the meshes of the law. Doesn't our friend, Mr. Meredith, agree with us in that view?

Mr. Cortelyou, of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, shows himself an able and accomplished official. His estimates of what his department needs as a starter was \$1,075,000. The Appropriations Committee cut him down to \$200,000, but he will not resign.

It is explained that a number of the items that he estimated for already have been given to the New York case, the outgrowth of an old transaction, to warn people, brokers particularly, that the blank form of bonds printed by the Kendall Company were never used by Virginia. So when those forms appear as having upon them the signatures of our State officers the signatures are forgeries.

Gov. Bliss of Michigan has astonished, and in a measure, outraged the feelings of a great number of Michiganders by appointing as a member of the state prison board a former convict. The appointee is Thomas Jefferson Navin, who as "boy mayor" of Adrian some years ago, became involved in dealings which landed him in prison for forgery. Since getting out of the penitentiary he has been chairman of the Republican city committee of Detroit, and now gets a State office where he hopes to work out some reforms that impressed him while a convict as being needed.

A tobacco manufacturer of Louisville, Ky., has placed a piano on each floor of his factory and has found that constant music keeps the operatives in fine working trim. The old time singing, by the negro hands in the old Virginia tobacco factory was the most inspiring kind of music, and none were idle while the chorus was on.

While waiting for the committees to report something how would it do for the Legislature to have a kind of free for all debate on the good roads question, just to let us know what the members think about it.

Cool, frosty mornings with a skimming of ice, followed by sunny, warm mid-days, are conducive to good health and a vast deal of comfort. Such are the mornings and the days in the glorious climate of old Virginia at this writing.

Some young men are going to get hurt. The Baldwin Locomotive works have given Sibley College, the engineering department of Cornell, a complete locomotive for experimental purposes.

The Sultan of Turkey has promised everything he has been asked by the powers to do in Macedonia. As a promise the Sultan has no living equal.

The Hon. Mr. Wu Ting Fang is not near so big a man in China as he was in this country when he was minister, and not half so interesting.

From stenographer to Cabinet member is a right good jump to make in twelve years, and yet they tell us that the young men have no chance to rise in those days.

In prescribing calcium salts from well water for nervousness, Dr. Jacques Loeb is simply getting back to the old oaken bucket first principles.

"Work hard, buy land, raise crops and save money," that is Booker Washington's advice to the colored men, and we are pleased to add that he did not say that white men should not take a bit of it.

St. Louis has an anti-spitting ordinance which is to go into effect next Monday and it will probably be enforced no better than the one now on Richmond's law book.

Developments in the gambling crusade are still shocking the good citizens of Charlotte, at least such of them as are not involved in the developments.

The North Carolina Legislature has voted \$200,000 to pay the Confederate soldiers' pension rolls.

It is about time for the annual killing of the peaches. Our Georgia contemporaries should be moving.

## Personal and General.

Professor Fred N. Scott, of the University of Michigan, has been engaged by the Southern Education Board to give a series of lectures in the Summer School of the South, at Knoxville, Tenn.

Lena Germino, daughter of the famous Apache chief, is a pupil at the Mesquero Indian School in New Mexico. She is thirteen years old, a handsome girl and the apple of her father's eye.

This year's New Hampshire Legislature numbers a Roman Catholic priest among its members, as Vermont did, and in this case, as in the other, he is a pioneer. The New Hampshire clergyman is Father Lennon, of Stratford.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are now having another scrap. They appear to have been organized not only to keep alive the memory of the Revolution, but the fight itself.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson will be present at the annual banquet of the Princeton Club, Washington, D. C., to-day.

Dr. Sachs, a Vienna oculist, has invented an apparatus by which the whole dark inner part of the eye can be illuminated. The invention marks a great advance in science.

Rev. George Hughes, of Orange, N. J., preached a sermon on his eightieth birthday last Sunday in the Franklin-Street Methodist Church, where he delivered his first sermon sixty years ago.

Frank Hersh, of Baltimore, claims the distinction of being the oldest Republican in Maryland, by virtue of having voted for the early principles of that party four years before it was organized in 1850.

News and Gossip  
From National Capital

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. (The Times-Dispatch.)—The House of Representatives today passed a bill to amend the National Capital Act, which was introduced by Representative Hitt, of Illinois. The bill was passed by a vote of 219 to 191.

The bill amends the National Capital Act, which was passed in 1800, and which gave the President the right to appoint and remove the commissioners of the National Capital. The bill also gives the President the right to appoint and remove the commissioners of the National Capital.

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repeatedly urged Judge Parker to accept the nomination, but that he refused. He knew that to be a fact. Had Judge Parker accepted he would have carried the State by 50,000 majority. He was a New York man in 1901, and he was not a New York man in 1902. He was a New York man in 1903, and he was not a New York man in 1904. He was a New York man in 1905, and he was not a New York man in 1906. He was a New York man in 1907, and he was not a New York man in 1908. He was a New York man in 1909, and he was not a New York man in 1910. He was a New York man in 1911, and he was not a New York man in 1912. He was a New York man in 1913, and he was not a New York man in 1914. He was a New York man in 1915, and he was not a New York man in 1916. He was a New York man in 1917, and he was not a New York man in 1918. He was a New York man in 1919, and he was not a New York man in 1920. He was a New York man in 1921, and he was not a New York man in 1922. 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